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SOLE AGENTS

The Hongkong Telegraph

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ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE CLAIM FOR RACIAL EQUALITY.

Japanese Proposal not Adopted.

New York, April 12.

A despatch from Paris to-day states:—
“The following authoritative statement was made here to-day:—
“At a meeting of the League of Nations Commission on Friday, April 11, the Japanese Delegation proposed as follows:—To insert after the words ‘by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations,’ an additional clause to read ‘by the endorsement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals.’
“The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasized the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognised in the Covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.
“A discussion followed, in which practically all of the members of the Commission participated.
“The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion, and a complete appreciation by the members of the Commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.
“The Commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim, and, by the spirit in which it was presented.
“Mention was frequently made in the course of discussion of the fact that the Covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the Five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.
“Various members of the Commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the Covenant. Therefore, the Commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption.”—*Reuter*.

CHINA DEMANDS COMPLETE FREEDOM.

A RETORT TO JAPANESE ARGUMENTS.

Paris, April 6.

The Chinese Delegation has received a communique from the Peking Government explaining the Chinese demand for the nullification of Japan's twenty-one demands.
The communique declares that China demands complete freedom to direct her own affairs and full exercise of sovereignty throughout all her domains, because she is convinced that only thereby can lasting peace and happiness be brought to Eastern Asia.
As a result of news reaching China from Europe, it is no exaggeration to say that Chinese irritation is already raising its head in Korea, throughout Manchuria and Shantung.
The communique refuses to accept the argument that Shantung was wrong from the Germans at the cost of many Japanese lives, quoting in this connection the example of Belgium, wherein Britain makes no claim, despite the fact that thousands of British fell on Belgian soil. It declares that the part the Chinese have played in the war is greater than is generally recognised.
The remainder of the document is a plea for the restoration of Korea and Manchuria and the remission of the penalties and indemnities imposed by the Powers on China after the Boxer rising “which have lain for twenty years like leaden chains upon the shoulders of the Chinese Government and people.”

THE BILL FOR GERMANY.

WHAT EXPERTS PROPOSE.

Paris, April 9.

An agreement has been reached regarding responsibilities and reparations. It is understood that one of the Allied nations, probably Belgium, will initiate the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser and others responsible for breach of Treaties, invasion and devastation.
As regards reparations, experts recommend that the enemy countries shall admit responsibility for damage, but in view of their inability fully to recompense the losses, an Inter-Allied Commission will assess the losses payable in thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921, with an initial payment of £1,000,000,000, Germany signing a bond recognising a provisional debt of £5,000,000,000.

BRITAIN AND THE BOLSHEVICS.

NO TRUCK WITH BLOODTHIRSTY RUFFIANS.

London, April 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clem Edwards drew attention to M. Lenin's alleged peace offer, whereupon a lively discussion ensued, a number of speakers objecting to any negotiations with the Bolsheviks.
Mr. Shortt, replying on behalf of the Government, said there was no desire to avoid discussion with Russia, but we could not have any truck with a mere gang of bloodthirsty ruffians, who were terrorising the population of Russia. We were entitled to tell the Russian people that we would have no dealings with a Government which endangers civilisation. He expressed the opinion that the story of M. Lenin being ready to negotiate was German-made, for the purpose of making believe that the Bolsheviks were really peaceable, civilised persons. The Germans were spreading Bolshevism wherever possible, as their only hope, because where it went, weakness supervened.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SIR JOHN BUCKNILL'S LEAVE.

Singapore, April 15.
The Chief Justice (Sir John Bucknill) goes on long leave on Thursday.

SINGAPORE EXAMINATION SERVICE ENDED.

Singapore, April 15.
The port's War Examination Service has now ceased.

THE STRAITS RELIEF SHIP.

Singapore, April 14.
The hospital transport Marama on the voyage to Penang (with homeward passengers from the Straits) experienced hot weather and conditions were rather hard in consequence. There have been two births on board.

SINGAPORE BABY SHOW.

Singapore, April 14.
The Baby Show at Singapore has attracted the largest crowds of all nationalities.
The championships, male and female, were won by a Chinese and a European infant respectively.

SINGAPORE'S GOVERNOR.

Singapore, April 14.
His Excellency the Governor has returned to Singapore after attending the Coronation ceremonies of the new Sultan of Perak at Kuala Kangsar.

FROM THE PULPIT

CHRIST'S INNOCENCE.

Notes of a Sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, at the Union Church, on Sunday morning:—
Our Saviour had many accusers on that fateful day when the rulers of this world backed by the populace, covered themselves with everlasting shame by crucifying the Lord of Glory. A multitude of voices charged Him as one unfit to live, and not one was raised in His defence. There are, however, five separate testimonies to the innocence of the Lamb of God to be found in the narratives of those last hours, though He Himself remained dumb, as a sheep before her shears. Five separate voices from very different quarters affirmed that He was innocent:—Judas who betrayed Him; the wife of the Governor who tried Him; the Governor himself on the judgment seat; one of the two criminals crucified beside Him; and finally the officer in charge of the actual execution.
The testimony of the betrayer: Judas, when he saw that He was condemned, repented himself, and brought the 30 pieces of silver to the chief priests and scribes, saying, “I have sinned in that I have betrayed innocent blood.” Mat. 27/3.
The case of this miserable man is mysterious and horrifying; I doubt if it be possible really to fathom it. What we do find in it, beyond any doubt, is a wrong repeated of too late. The results of a sin, though expected and intended, often smite the perpetrator with horror when they actually come to pass. He has his reward, in silver or otherwise, but he can only cast it from him with loathing, though that neither eases his conscience nor absolves him from guilt. But all this accentuates the testimony of the traitor in such a case as this. Judas's remorse is the measure of his sincerity, and though his paymasters cared nothing for it, not one of them disputed it. He seems to have thought himself a fool for refusing to acquire power and riches, but he knew that he was blameless, and it is very significant that this covetous, ill-minded man, who had lived with Jesus and watched Him at close quarters, could find nothing to palliate his treachery. No eyes is keener to detect flaws than the eye of a traitor, suspicious in his very nature, prone to

position to know anything, or care, about her husband's public business. But by some means she had come to know something on whose behalf she was the only human creature to intervene in the whole course of the trial. It is impossible to dream about one of whom one knows nothing, thinks nothing, and so sure had Pilate's wife become of the imminence of a great wrong that her dreams of it were agony, and she sent to warn her husband at day-break. Now, woman as woman may be this or may be that, or may not be the other. The subject is one on which abundant foolishness is talked, and which could do well with a period of silence. But was any woman ever heard to blaspheme Jesus Christ? The artist Mankacy, in his famous picture “Christ before Pilate” shows us just one face in the whole crowd which has pity for the prisoner. It is a working woman on the outskirts, with a babe in her arms, and I think the painter must have put her there to keep us from despairing of human nature—the only countenance which shows a feeling that is not ugly and selfish. From beginning to the end of the four gospels we hear not of one solitary woman who ever thwarted, mocked or maligned the Son of Man. I am not suggesting any invidious sweeping comparison between sexes, but only stating a fact, which, however to be accounted for, has its significance, especially with regard to the old question always recurring, “What think ye of Christ?” I have never accepted the notion that women are really more religious than men, and if I ever had I have seen enough in Hongkong to have made me doubt it. But it does seem that woman is gifted with certain true spiritual instincts, not that every woman follows them. In the interests of our children this surely is well, and for those who are past that stage, well, if a man does not find all the lead he could wish within himself in spiritual things, he might do worse than follow that of mother or wife when it is of the kind which leads upward. There are voices enough, my brethren, to sophisticate and confuse. Harkened to the voice of the Home. Believe that the Master who is so welcome there and so beloved is indeed the blameless Christ of God, commissioned to make our world one mansion in the Father's house if we will but receive Him.

3.—Three times, at least did Pilate protest, “I find no fault in this man.” If his wife's warning came from womanly instinct his own words are a judicial deliverance, after public examination. Pilate was no scrupulous stickler for justice, and would have thought little ordinarily of condemning in a case like this to restore his waning popularity among the Jews. But the more he examined his prisoner the surer he became that he was innocent, and his decision was wrong from him by threats and in bitter anger after he had made some twelve or thirteen distinct efforts to avoid it. He gained nothing by his crime; men who do wrong for the sake of power never do gain. Before long Pontius Pilate was a disgraced and ruined man, but his testimony remains, and to this day wherever the Christian creed is said or sung, his name reminds mankind that the Saviour who suffered under him suffered without cause, “the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God.”

4.—When the last ignominy was perpetrated, and the friend of sinners set on high in such company as they said was fit for Him, the very insult turned to His vindication. Mockery overreached itself when it numbered the Lord Jesus with transgressors. For though one of them did revile him the other set one

ROOF FALLS IN.

ACCIDENT AT WONG NEI CHEONG ROAD.

An accident that might have had serious consequences occurred at No. 33 Wong Nei Cheong Road yesterday morning. Mr. Ah Hong, the tenant of the house, was in bed with his wife early in the morning when, without the slightest warning, the entire roof of the bedroom collapsed, covering the occupants of the room with debris. Fortunately Mr. Ah Hong and his wife escaped with only minor injury and fright, but it was almost a miracle that such was the case. It is stated that the cause of the collapse was that the rafters had been eaten away by white ants, and the opinion is expressed that a more careful inspection of such houses should be carried out by the P.W.D.

further significant seal to the testimony of his spotless purity. The dying words of even thieves are likely to be sincere, and there is the confession of one poor transgressor waiting for his end: “We received the just reward of our sin but this man hath done nothing amiss.” (Luke 23/41.) “This man” was exceptional wherever He was placed, and notably when they hung Him in such companionship upon the cross. Wrongdoers knew He had nothing in common with them, save on the breath of slander. And they are no easy judges of others. None are quicker to detect pretended piety, or readier to assert that the so-called righteous are at heart no better than themselves. But the sinners make this poor malefactor's words our own still. He speaks for the common conscience of the humanity Christ came to seek and save. We admit there is sin in common between the most notable transgressor and the most perfect of earth's saints. But “this man” we say with one voice, “hath done nothing amiss.” In Him therefore we shelter, His merit we plead, through Him we hope for purity and pardon. For this is the man who, Himself holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, is not ashamed to call us brethren, promises to be with us in very Paradise.

5.—Lastly, when all was over, a plain man standing by gave the final testimony that the life which it had been his duty to hurry out of the world as too bad for it had really been too good. “When the centurion saw what was done, he glorified God, saying, certainly this was a righteous man.” What a chain of testimony! Betrayer, observer, judge, fellow-prisoner, and now at last the executioner! All have one thing to say. All had the same irresistible impression made on them, from the man who had been the Lord's daily companion for years to this other who had but been with Him in the last fearful hours. And when at last it was finished this rough soldier, to whom the oversight of an execution was but an ordinary incident in the day's work, whose share in the story which transformed the world was only that of a cog in the world's mechanism, summed it all up, and glorified God though he did not know it. Even such as he know the good man when they see him. The Saviour if He be lifted up from the earth will yet draw all men unto Himself. We whom He has drawn, we to whom His story has been familiar from our youth up—do we love Him as we should, do we confess Him as we might?

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—rain. Barometer:—29.81. Temperature 3 p.m.:—75. Humidity 2 p.m.:—83.

LEST WE FORGET.

The Germans were brutal and cruel in the prosecution of a deliberate policy. They made both civilian and military prisoners do the lowest kind of work in order that they might lose caste before Africans. For great distances throughout Africa the news was passed that we were German slaves. This was drummed into the people on every opportunity, and by all kinds of propaganda, and even the native German soldiers referred to us as slaves. Carrying out their plan of putting white under black, they actually set both civilian and service prisoners to work as labourers to native masons. Their treatment of Indian officers who were prisoners of war was abominable, and they—including a near relative of a maharajah—were treated absolutely as low caste natives.—*Account of German “frightfulness” by Rev. E. F. Spanton, principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who had been a prisoner of the Germans in East Africa, but was released when the Belgians captured Tabora.*

DAY BY DAY.

Those members of St. George's Society who intend being present at the dinner to be held on St. George's Day, 23rd April, are reminded that their names should be sent in to Mr. W. A. Dowley as soon as possible.

Mr. Justice Edden in his delivered judgment, in the case in which the owners of the steamer Laertes took action against the owners of the steamer Warrimoo for damages resulting in the loss of the former vessel midway between Pulo Pisang and the Brothers Light on the morning of 14 December, 1917, found for defendant on claim and counter claim. There will be a reference to the Registrar to assess the damage to the Warrimoo.

As a consequence of helping a Chinese to smuggle 19 tacks of opium ashore, a sampan woman and her daughter had to face the Magisterial music to-day. When a detective was sent to the husband and the mother of the elder woman to see if they could speak up to the prisoner's advantage, they affected to know nothing about the matter, and would not so much as enquire into what had happened to their relatives. As it was, the elder prisoner was to-day fined \$2,000, or, in default, six months' hard labour. Her daughter was released, as the Magistrate considered that she was too young and was only acting under direction.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Hongkong Polo Club.—Annual meeting.—5.30 p.m.
Constitutional Reform Association.—Annual meeting.—5.30 p.m.
Theatre Royal.—The Chernysky Trio.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
FRIDAY, APRIL 18.
“The Crucifixion” at St. John's Cathedral.—9.15 p.m.

CONSTITUTIONAL
REFORM ASSOCIATION.REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE.

The report of the committee of the Constitutional Reform Association to be submitted at the second annual general meeting of the members to be held to-day says:—

The Committee, in the early part of the year, laid themselves open to criticism in the Press for not publicly attempting to achieve various reforms which had been on their programme since the formation of the Association. This apparent inactivity was principally based on the desire not to unduly embarrass the Government during the duration of the War, when it was considered that matters of Imperial and vital importance should not be delayed or interfered with. The Committee, however, held frequent meetings for the discussion of such reforms or problems that were suggested, with the result that on termination of hostilities public meetings were called and largely attended to bring before the local Government and the authorities in England the considered views and desires of a large section of the Community. These meetings will be fresh in the memories of you all. We think it advisable to repeat here the text of the various resolutions passed at these public meetings:—

1.—"HOUSING REFORM."

The Government be asked to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Housing Problem and transit questions in connection with the same.

2.—"GERMAN REPATRIATION."

That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the interned German Prisoners deported from this Colony to Australia should, at the conclusion of the War, not be permitted to return here, or to China, but should be repatriated to Germany, and this Meeting hereby reaffirms its unaltered conviction that no German subject shall be allowed to reside in this Colony, or trade here, for a period of years.

3.—"CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM."

Firstly:—That as regards all the Unofficial members of the said Council (other than the two Chinese nominated members) the principle of election instead of nomination shall be applied.

Secondly:—That the number of Unofficial members shall be increased from six to nine, and the number of Official members shall remain as at present, namely, eight.

Thirdly:—That of the seven elected Unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; four (three of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race) by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and one by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese Community.

And in order that due and prompt attention and consideration may be given to the opinion thus publicly expressed, this Meeting requests the Government to transmit this resolution by telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The attitude of the local Government has been that nothing definite could be done pending the arrival of a Governor to succeed Sir Henry May. The Committee, however, desire to place on record their appreciation of H. E. The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, for the consideration shown by him to these Resolutions and, although the Association may not realize all its aspirations, we have hopes that some measure of success will attend our efforts. An influential Committee has been sitting and considering the same problem in Ceylon, and have published an exhaustive Report on their deliberations; this, we feel, will help us also. With regard to the Resolution regarding the non-return of Germans to Hongkong and the desired repatriation of all German in Australia and China to Germany, we are happy to record that this view has since been generally adopted and desires realized.

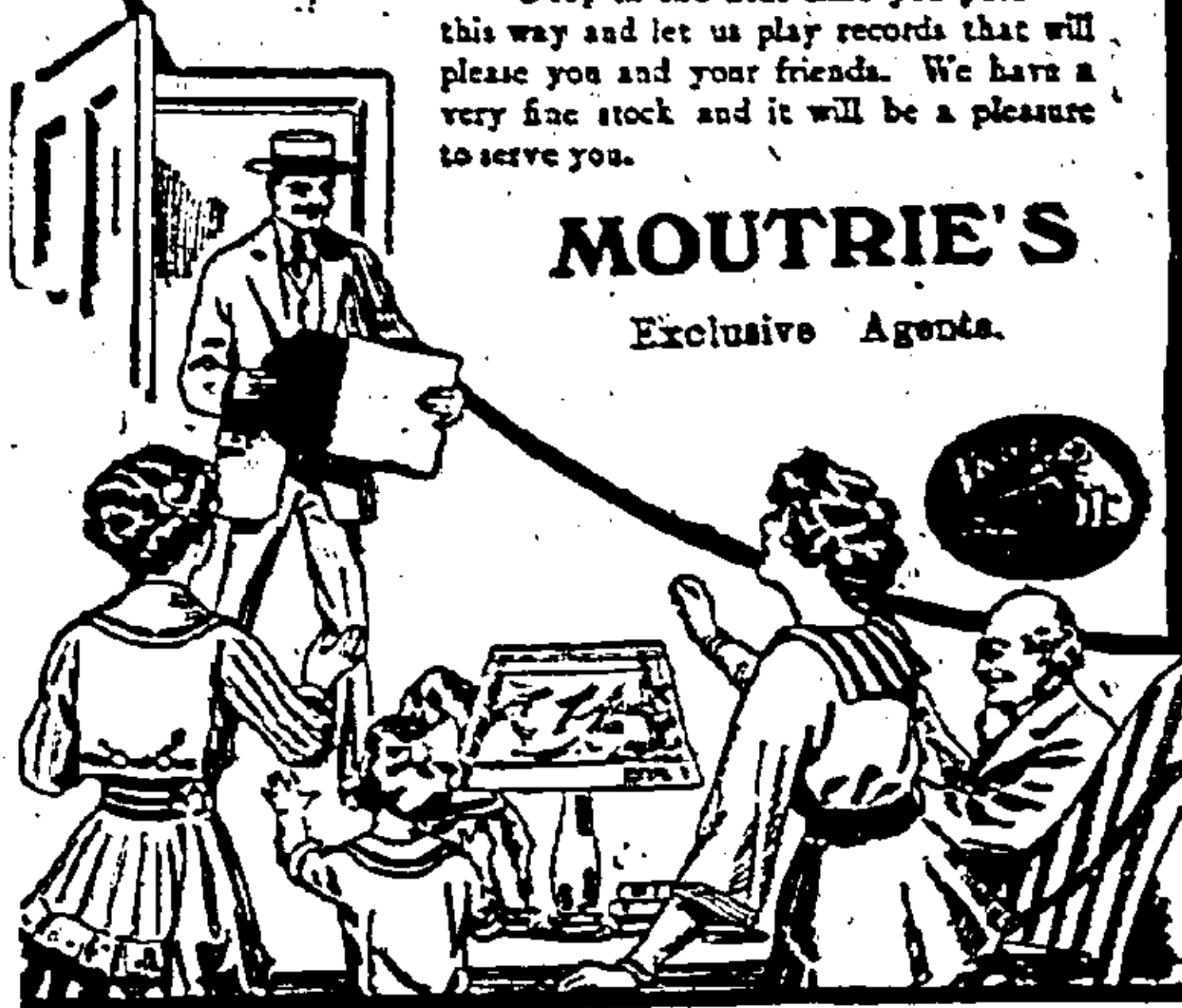
Considerable disappointment was expressed at the local Government declining to appoint a Commission, to consider the Housing Problem. We appreciate the largeness of the question and the importance of the problems involved. We understand that the local Government is giving the fullest consideration to this urgent question, and we look for-

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ward to an early declaration of its proposals. No doubt that the public will then be allowed, through their Representatives on the Legislative Council, to thoroughly discuss any such scheme before it is finally adopted.

The following have joined the Committee during the year:—Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. A. Ritchie, and we are glad to report that 45 new members have joined the Association.

P. H. Holyoak, President.

H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Hon. Secretary.

HERO WORSHIP.

Those who get the Lloyd George fever often get it very badly, says the *Globe*. A letter from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones states the Premier "has done more for England than any Englishman who has ever lived," and further speaks of him as "the man who, more than any other, has saved England from the worst danger that ever threatened her."

For ourselves, we thank God for the Army and Navy, and are prepared to let it go at that.

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN PREFERS DEATH.

Fritz Dell, 45, a German civilian interned at Knockaloe Camp, Isle of Man, being set down for immediate repatriation, became so depressed that he committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had resided in England since he was nine years of age. At the inquest a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

WHAT OUR AIRMEN HAD TO FACE.

It is now disclosed that the famous Westende gun on the Belgian coast could throw a shell up to 22,000ft., or over 4 miles high, against our bombing airmen. At Bruges in a small radius were finally concentrated over 50 searchlights of great power, 50 or more guns of various calibres, about 40 kite-balloons carrying nets, and innumerable machine-guns and tracer pom-pom guns. The 5th Group of aeroplanes operating from Dunkirk destroyed no fewer than 1,183 enemy aeroplanes.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919.

ORGANISATION FOR COMMERCIAL SECURITY.

Sir Steele Maitland, the head of the British Commercial Intelligence Department, had many interesting things to tell trade journalists last week. We dealt at length on Saturday with the announcement regarding the British Textile Mission that is coming out to the Far East. Sir Steele Maitland is certainly not an optimist and the note that he struck in the address was decidedly pessimistic. He is a man who looks things squarely in the face, who does not see them through roseate spectacles, and in his estimate of the Overseas trade at present he brought home the serious conditions because not merely were exports greatly reduced but credit will have to be given to devastated countries in order that our goods be sold to them.

The first complete peace month since the outbreak of the war showed a slight recovery of £1,141,521 in British exports according to the Board of Trade returns for December. These returns enable us to compare the overseas trade for the whole year 1918 with 1917. Great Britain imported more than she exported to her Overseas Dominions. British exports and re-exports registered £329,429,094, a decline of £28,673,561 over the figures for 1917, while in imports there was an increase of £235,173,913, the value of imported articles being £1,319,338,391. The value of the total imports from Overseas, last year, of grain and flour, reached the sum of £154,404,000 and of meat of all classes £174,088,282, or the enormous total of £328,492,282. Sir Steele Maitland very wisely states that to get the maximum of productivity there should be an amalgamation of businesses. The Board of Trade, we are solemnly told, is looking after our foreign industries from three points, namely, sales of British goods abroad; establishment of British goods' enterprise abroad; and securing adequate supplies of raw materials. The country is looking to the Board of Trade to do its share in preparing the country for economic security and prosperity after peace, when the chief industrial and commercial forces in both hemispheres will be ready to launch great organisations on the commercial seas in quest of trade. The instinct of commercial self-preservation demands combined action, but Sir Steele Maitland's appeal to the technical journals for closer co-operation to aid the development of foreign trade is not alone sufficient. The appeal should be addressed to the merchants and Government as well. Other countries, like America and Japan, are looking ahead and organising for their commercial security. Why should not the British people do likewise? A wisely liberal preparation now will mean millions of pounds income future. Let us look for a moment at certain facts of the near economic future. Let us put them into these simple words: Food, money, materials. We must realise that something like 47,000,000 acres of cultivable soil in France are destroyed, that 1,000,000 agricultural implements are gone. France must call upon the world for millions of tons of iron, and steel to get herself going. In England, France, Belgium, Poland and Serbia not less than a million dwellings must be built as speedily as may be—in one country because they have been refrained from building and in other countries because they have been destroyed. All this will require materials and the early bird on the spot will get the worm. The reform of our Consular Service is imperative if our foreign trade is to expand. We are glad to see that Sir Steele Maitland realises this. Efficiency is compatible with high salaries. The new commercial attaches should be a regular part of the Legations abroad, and the reform of the Consular Service should bear good fruit in the foreign trade field.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

An event of much import in financial circles is foreshadowed in the proposal that two big insurance companies—the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and the North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—should amalgamate. The scheme is already well advanced, a provisional agreement having been signed by the Chairmen of the respective concerns, and it only now remains for the shareholders to confirm the agreement. Both these Companies hold a high position in the Far East, both are British, and, in union, they will be able to do much for British interests in the Orient when peace finally comes. Yesterday we gave details of the proposed method of fusion, which, it will be admitted, are much to the benefit of the shareholders. The wonderful history of the Union Insurance Society—its astounding growth from small beginnings—is well known. Today it holds a proud position amongst companies of its kind, even if we take the whole world into account. Recently it has shown fresh signs of enterprise and alertness. By the new step it now intends taking it will further enhance its reputation, whilst the other company cannot but benefit by its association with such a sound and go-ahead concern.

POLICE RESERVE GRIEVANCES.

The letter from a correspondent signing himself "Awfully Fed Up", complaining at the continuous calls made on members of the Police Reserve, whilst men belonging to the Defence Corps have had their duties lightened, no doubt reflects the feelings of others besides himself. But we do not like the manner in which he has set about airing the grievances. There is too much sarcasm in it, plus allegations of favouritism, to make it carry the weight which a well-reasoned, temperate letter would carry. We are not in a position to say whether or not any rearrangement of duties is yet possible; certainly the Regular Police Force is still much below its normal strength. As to punishment, there can be no questioning the legality of it; Defence Corps members have been punished for seemingly trivial infringements, and they perform their services gratis just as the Police Reserves do. Unless there is power to punish, discipline cannot well be maintained. But we do not feel disposed to deal with the grievances in detail; if they are real—and possibly they are—cannot those affected plainly represent their points to the proper quarter? That would appear to be the regular way of moving in the matter.

DAY OF RECKONING.

The determination of the Allies to punish the perpetrators of the Armenian Massacres should have moral consequences in Germany and Turkey. It did not require an Allied Commission of Enquiry to awaken the civilised world to the horrors of the deeds that had been perpetrated by the Turkish Government on the defenceless Armenians during the war. Turkey has argued that strategic considerations prompted these misdeeds. The popularity of the war may have been temporarily increased by the annihilation of and spoliation of the non-Mohammedan population, more particularly of the Armenians, but partly also of the Syrians, Greeks and the Jews. This has spelled economic ruin for Turkey, for the more thoughtful among the Young Turks can see that the Turkish Government has lost incomparably more by the internal strife than it can ever gain by external victories. For the Armenian Massacres moral responsibility attaches to the Germans, for they actually acquiesced in them. The Blue Book which was issued some time ago as to the treatment of the Armenians contains a large mass of evidence relating to facts which, incredible as they are, have been so incontrovertibly established that no doubt as to their truth can possibly be entertained by any reasonable person. With such a mass of information, the Allies have an opportunity of laying their hands on the individual culprits, and the arrests of some of them, periodically recorded by Reuters, shows that the Allies are pursuing the matter to its logical end. The latest information is that the Police and Allied gendarmes in Constantinople have made further important arrests in connection with the Armenian massacres, including Halil Pasha, the uncle of Enver Pasha. We hope the whole of the guilty ones will eventually be brought to trial.

DAY BY DAY.

HASTE TO GET RICH KEEPS MANY A MAN POOR.

The Juvénile Society holds its sixth Annual Athletic Meeting at the Racecourse on Saturday next.

A social gathering and Whist Drive will be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Tuesday, 29th April, commencing at 8.45 p.m.

Yesterday's health return shows eight cases of plague, (five fatal), three of cerebro-spinal meningitis (two fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric. All were Chinese.

An old Chinese woman, 77 years of age, was knocked down by a motor-car, owned by M. Y. San, at Connaught Road Central. She received a cut on the head and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital in the car.

A \$100 fine was inflicted on a Chinese from Calcutta who had a baby Colt's pistol and 250 rounds of ammunition. He was a passenger of the Tak-on, and the pistol was found concealed in the bottom of a box.

An additional gift from Manila of two cases pipe tobacco, presented by Messrs. Meerkamp & Co., has been received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the wounded in Hospitals.

A Chinese who attempted to smuggle 30 tacks of prepared opium aboard the Tean was today fined \$3,500, or in default one year's hard labour. He was arrested by the ship's guard, and the opium was found tied round his waist.

In the Marine Court, this morning, Commander Beckwith, R. N., Marine Magistrate, ordered the certificate of Kwok Fok, coxswain of the launch Tai Koo Shan O, to be suspended for two months, for not observing the rule of the road.

One of the most severe thunderstorms for many years past raged over Canton, on Sunday evening last. The lightning was incessant and most vivid, and provided a wonderful spectacle in lighting up the surrounding country. The storm lasted from about 5.30 p.m. till 7.30 p.m.

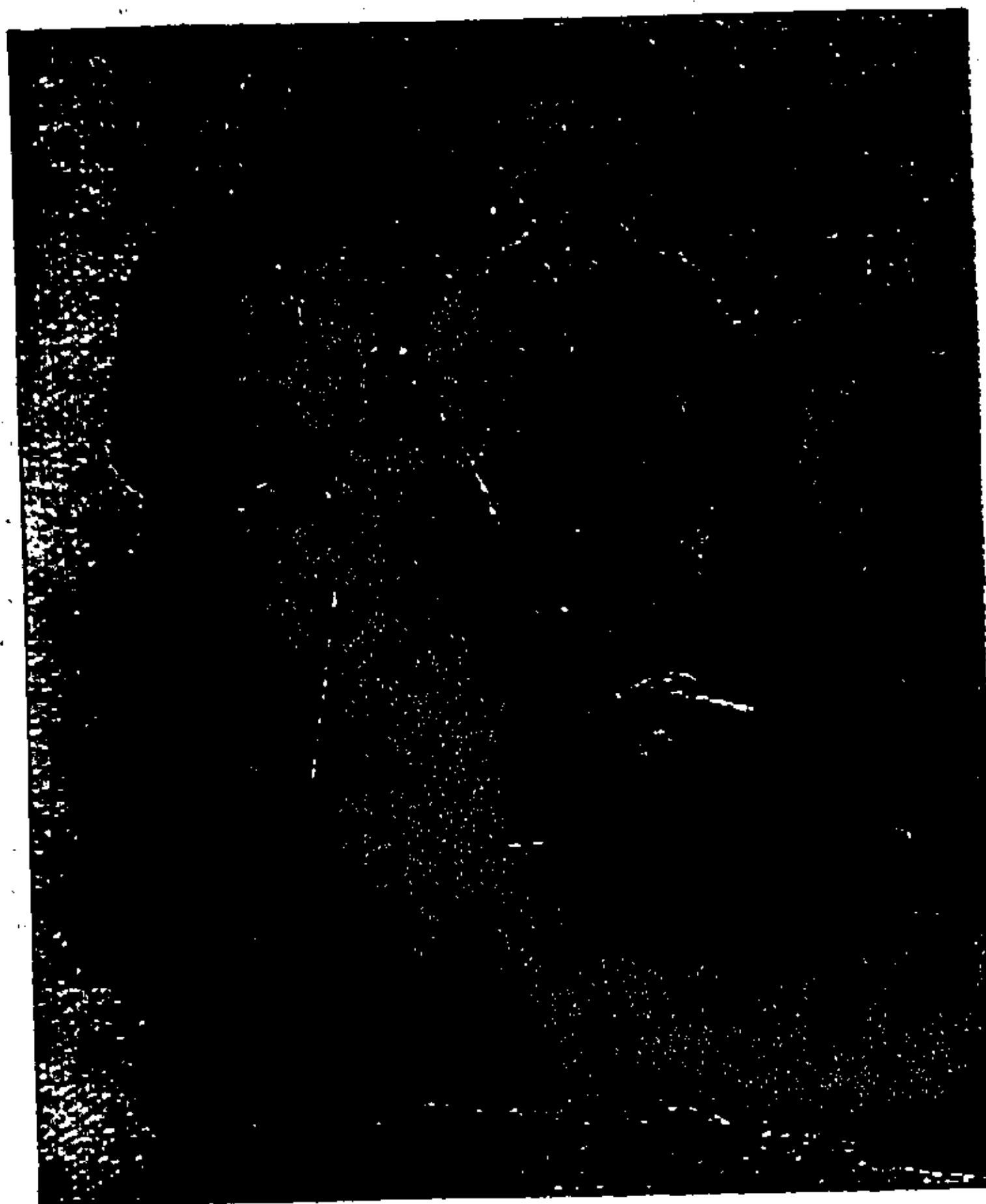
We understand that, despite reports of the probability of a huge net profit being secured as a result of the recent performances of "Pinkie and the Fairies," the likelihood is that the A. D. C. will only just manage to meet the heavy expenses of the production.

The manager of the Colonial Dispensary was today summoned on seven charges for selling certain poisons in Part I, Schedule A, of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916, namely, arsenic to one A. Mason, contrary to the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance. The other charges included selling to Harry Peppow corrosive sublimate and with retelling dispensary and compounding poisons. The hearing was adjourned.

Loong Man Shan must have been in desperate need of money to force him to attempt to set fire to his house in order to rope in the insurance money, if the charge which was made against him at the Magistracy to-day has any foundation. He is alleged to have resorted to very cunning plans. He owned the top floor of No. 92, Des Voeux Road Central which he had insured for \$1,500. According to the prosecution, he bored a hole in the floor-boards. Through this hole a view could be had of a room beneath, where a quantity of ratten, matting and other inflammable materials were stored. He is alleged to have poured nitric acid through this hole, and to have been prepared to set fire to the house, but was frustrated by the intervention of the Police who had received information of his designs. Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence. The case was remanded, bail being refused by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

THE FAMOUS CHERNIAVSKY TRIO.

APPEARING TO-NIGHT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.



Music-lovers are keenly anticipating to-night's concert at the Theatre Royal by the famous Cherniavsky Trio. It is some five or six years ago since these talented instrumentalists were here, and since then they have toured America and Canada with enormous success. They played twice in the United States before President Wilson and also appeared in Canada before T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. They have just come from India, where three recitals were given before the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and are now on their way to America. They are only playing a short season here, and no-one should miss the opportunity of hearing these famous artists.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAN"]

"While tumbling down the turbid stream
Lord love us, how we apples swim?"

The past week affords so much material for reviewing purposes that it is difficult to know exactly where to begin, what to include and what to omit. The week has been a remarkably active one. What with Mr. Pollock's erudite lecture, Mr. Holyoak's full-blooded attack in the Council Chamber, His Excellency the Hon. Mr. Claude Savern's obiter dicta on the local Press and the declaration that the Government is tackling the housing question, there is enough material on which to hang a dozen sermons. The Council proceedings have now become more diversified, the relief being that we now get more free-spoken individual opinion. A debate in the Legislative Council of Hongkong is usually pathetic in its feebleness, but last week marked a notable change. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak's proposition that the Government should make immediate arrangements for the installation of a powerful commercial wireless station capable of communication direct as far as Colombo or even Calcutta, and from thence to London, made an intimate appeal to the practical man of business. Cable delays—at present averaging ten to twelve days—preclude any business. Mr. Holyoak's criticisms got between the chinks of the Bureaucratic armour and His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government retorted with logic. He approached the subject with an open mind. He did not adopt a disingenuous way of side-tracking the issue and at once divested himself of the official habit and at the outset endorsed the grievance of the commercial community and suggested that it might be possible to make the present station a higher power station than it now is.

Mr. Holyoak's speech was a regular business delivery with just as much poetry and imagination as you might expect to find in the preface of a day-book. Mr. S.H. Dodwell hurried

to endorse Mr. Holyoak's statement. Said he in effect:—
"I am no orator as Brutus is. But as you know me all, a plain, blunt man.
Who cannot speak for toffee."

His Excellency indulged at the meeting in a reference to the local Press. He was somewhat sore, apparently. "I would like to say," remarked His Excellency, "that many statements, articles, etc. have appeared in the public Press of this Colony recently which would not have been published had certain measures been taken to acquire information. I have repeatedly asked those who are responsible for the newspapers in this Colony to come and ask for any information they want and I am sure, it will very rarely be withheld." Not quite true, I'm afraid. Some Bumble take their positions too seriously and ponderously absorb the Civil Service Regulations which, it is set up in defence, prohibit representatives of the Press from getting within speaking range of the higher officials. When the youth who was destined to be a Bumble wore knickerbockers he gleefully read all about Noah and the Ark, and could tell the admiring visitor why Lot's wife was converted into a household commodity, and what happened to naughty little boys who told fibs. In time hair developed on his upper lip and the old-fashioned book interested him no more. He ponderously absorbed Red Tape and all the Rules and Regulations, and when he went out it was not with Locke on "The Human Understanding" under his arm, but goodness gracious, the Civil Service Regulations!

His Excellency under-rates the difficulties of the Press. He may be too ready to give information to the Press, but are the other members of the Service always willing to do so? I am not speaking with special regard to information that is State property and should be hermetically sealed but an election of a true state of affairs within the domain of certain heads of Departments. One such head of a Department, who does not go armed with Locke on "The

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It seems clear that the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is no longer "John Bull's Policeman," as Mr. Bernard Shaw rather irreverently, but with some truth, once described it. The hierarchy, or at least a powerful part of it, is credited in well-informed quarters with coquetting with Sinn Féin, with a view to undermining the influence of the Parliamentary Party. They have succeeded so well that it is no wonder, as a correspondent points out, that they are now uneasy. The younger clergy are openly Sinn Féin, and not even the Vatican is likely to move them. In fact, the situation is a much more serious one than the dispute between Ireland and Rome over the date of Easter in the early days.

That the late Habibullah Khan Amir, of Afghanistan, was a man of first rate ability is witnessed to by everybody who ever came into contact with him. If he had not been a king, he would have made an eminent engineer, for he was passionately fond of machinery, and his electrical enterprise was renowned throughout Asia. There is a delightful story of the German mission which visited Kabul soon after the war began. German missions have always been frauds and failures, but this one was especially unfortunate, for it put down a dummy wireless installation, and tried to persuade the Amir, of all people, that it was daily "wireless" touch with Berlin! Habibullah, who had a quiet sense of humour, fooled the members to the top of their bent, and then suddenly kicked them out.—*Sketchman.*

Though we have made Porto Rico "dry" and Governor General Harrison talks of prohibition in the Philippines, while a prohibition bill has been introduced in the Cuban Congress, Latin nations are generally regarded as drinking nations. observes the *New York Evening Post*. Yet Sonora is a Mexican State of 80,000 square miles, 263,000 inhabitants, and arid climate. It may have escaped notice that for four years a part of its aridity has been due to the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, or even possession of intoxicants. Near-beer is included under the ban. The law, passed when Sonora legislators looked to an end of fighting and wished to see the armies demobilised with little disorder, has proved so successful that what was regarded as temporary is now looked upon as possibly permanent. The Boston *Monitor* prints an interview with a brother of the Governor, who declares that prosperity, education, and order are on a far higher basis. Thousands once intermittently employed "because they could get tequila and paigue so cheaply that they could remain drunk on a few dollars a week" now work steadily. Is the Alexander of prohibition looking for new worlds?

Human Understanding" but "The Civil Service Regulations" solemnly intimated that he could not under any circumstances be interviewed by a Pressman, as the Regulations made it an offence for him to do so. The Civil Service Regulations seem to be the Bible of some of our Departmental Heads. Is it to be wondered at that newspapers should at times go astray on facts?

There is a story current in Calcutta at present of how a public body, which was invited to submit names of persons worthy of being decorated for public services, replied that they knew of no such persons. This answer was the more amusing, as several of those responsible for the reply had themselves been decorated within the past year. *Sic vos non vobis* is evidently their motto, or it may be that the fountain of honour might lose its purity if others than themselves were refreshed by it.

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CHINA AND WESTERN EDUCATION.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

At a meeting of the Geographical Association, held on the 21st February at the London Day Training College, Captain C. Knott gave an interesting lecture entitled "China and Western Education," illustrated by lantern slides. The lecturer said educational institutions of a consciously organised character dated as far back as the time of the two ancient rulers, Yao and Shun, about 2300 B.C. (i.e. 4,000 years ago). To this ancient sovereign Shun, the Book of History gives the credit of having created, among the nine administrative officers of the realm, at least three offices of an educational character. After tracing the subsequent history of Chinese education, the lecturer said it was in the year 1895, when Japan defeated China, that the latter country suddenly realised the value of Western education, which she had hitherto despised. "Of course, owing to her innate conservatism, it needed some very powerful voices even from within her own country to convince her, and the loudest and clearest of these was that of Chang Chih-tung, one of her greatest, most sincere, and upright Viceroy. A book published by the Viceroy, called 'Learn', produced a fervent movement for reform, and in 1898 the young Emperor Kuang Hsi issued an edict for the establishment of a system of modern schools and other far-reaching innovations, such as establishment of foreign newspapers, translations of foreign books, etc. But suddenly a reactionary movement set in, culminating in the anti-foreign Boxer outbreak of 1900. But this, in turn, soon ended and progress began again. The victory of Japan over Russia, surrounded China, and its cause being seen to be due to Japan's adoption of Western scientific education for even so short a period, a perfect-furore of anxiety to get similar benefits took hold of almost every corner of China. Her student, flocked to Japan, so that before long 13,000 Chinese students were studying there, and several hundred more in Europe and America, and translations of Western and Japanese scientific books began to pour back to China. Throughout the country her schools sought teachers for the new learning, but nowhere could they find them except among the former students in missionary schools and colleges. At last she became grateful for the quiet, steady work the mission schools had been doing for so many decades. The following points should be noted:

(1) The quick rise in the number of schools after the realisation that it was Western education which helped Japan in 1905. (2) Although there was a check given by the disorganisation of the country in the revolution of 1911, there is now continued and steady progress. (3) The enormous task before China to increase her educational system till it provides for her 80,000,000 children of school age. At present only 4,000,000 are at school. (4) The real helps which Christian missions are giving.

It may be noted that of the 10,000 mission schools 60 per cent. are above the Lower Primary grade, and so are doing on an average better work than an equal number of schools conducted by the Chinese authorities. One out of every twenty schools in China is a missionary school. One out of every twenty children at school at all is in a Christian school. Most of the colleges of anything like college or university standard are missionary institutions. A very large number of China's modern public men have been educated in mission schools and colleges. One of her delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris, the late Vice-Speaker of her House of Commons, Mr. C. T.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(With The Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 14.

The President received in audience yesterday the American Minister, who was accompanied by an American Admiral. Luk Wing-tung's representative has arrived in Peking. The President exchanged views with Luk, through his representative, regarding national defence, civil administration, finance and the disarmament of troops.

Shanghai, April 14.

The On Fook Club Tuan Kee Sui's party held an emergency meeting on the 12th, when a certain member stated that all questions introduced at the Shanghai Peace Conference were really questions affecting the Government's general policy, and not peace terms. It is now clear that Chu Kai-kim has joined hands with the South; he will form a Coalition Government. It is imperative, therefore, that Chu's appointment as special delegate be cancelled immediately. Another speaker said the matter was very important and must be given due consideration. Finally the meeting decided to dispatch a private telegram to Luk Wing-tung in Paris to take joint action with Japan at the European Conference, and give Japan commissions in all questions under dispute.

A report states that the Northern militarists will establish a Law Protection Army. It is reported that Korea is ready to sacrifice a million men in order to secure the world's sympathy.

The foreign Press in Peking thinks that only the independence of Korea will guarantee the peace of Asia. Tuan Kee Sui's party has decided to make a strong protest against the questions now under discussion at the Shanghai Conference, and if this proves useless, to send delegates to Paris to appeal to the European Conference for a just decision. In the meantime they will try to get a certain Power to interfere. The Peace Conference had another formal meeting on the 13th inst. Both sides delegates, exchanged views regarding different questions. Favourable progress was made in financial and administrative matters but the results cannot be announced.

Wang, received his education in mission schools and colleges till he came to Edinburgh University. China's Customs and Postal Service has to depend mainly for its supply of English-speaking Chinese on the output of the mission school. British trade in China is likewise indebted to mission education. In the Chinese Labour Corps in France 75 per cent. of Chinese interpreters were trained in mission schools. China's chief educational publishing house—the Commercial Press, Shanghai—which despatch fifty cases of text-books daily, was founded by and is still mainly run by Chinese educated in mission schools. Government education looks to Japan, America and Britain for its models in curriculum, text-books and teaching methods. It is rather given to great schemes on paper, but the effect of the besetting sin of China's official squeeze on public moneys reduces them to a rather bedraggled condition, before they reach the children of the nation. At the same time the efforts of Government educational authorities are very earnest and determined and I am glad to say that there is a growing good feeling and mutual respect between Government and missionary schools.

A MOTOR PROSECUTION.

MR. GRIMBLE'S
CHAUFFEUR CHARGED.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Chinese chauffeur of motor-car No. 189, owned by Mr. Geo. Grimble, was summoned on two counts—(1) with obstructing the Public Street and (2) with disobeying the commands of an Indian constable.

Inspector Garrod, the Traffic officer, prosecuted and the defendant was represented by Mr. R. F. Mattingley.

Evidence was called, and Bola Khan, the Indian Constable in question, said that on April 9, at 10.20 a.m., he was on duty at Queen's Road Central outside the offices of Messrs. Rocha and Co., auctioneers, when he saw the defendant's motor car, coming along the road in a westerly direction. It stopped outside the Bon Ton shop. A lady who was the occupant of the car, stepped out and went into the shop. The defendant then brought the car round to the north side of the road, just outside the auction shop, but was told by witness to go back to the south side, where cars and other private vehicles were allowed to stand. Cars were allowed to stand on the north side only when all the space on the south side was taken up. The defendant complied with his order, but left his vehicle at a distance of two feet from the side channel. As this part of the road was crowded by pedestrians, witness told the defendant to move his car to the edge of the channel, or if it could be done, to move the car closer in, so that the two side wheels stood right in the channel.

Here Mr. Mattingley interposed:—This part of the channel was full of water. If he put the wheels into it, he could not start his car again.

Continuing witness said that the driver refused to move the car in, either to the edge of the channel or into it. Witness argued with the defendant, but the latter was unmoved. Sergt. Marks at this moment came up and told witness not to say anything more, but if he wished to move in the matter, the Sergeant advised him to take out a summons against the defendant. At about 10.50 a.m. the lady came out of the shop and the car drove off.

Mr. Mattingley:—When the defendant went over and stopped opposite the auction rooms, was there any room for him?

Witness:—It was all clear.

Mr. Mattingley said that the reason for his putting this question was to show that there was no need for the constable to tell the defendant to move to the other side. The defendant would tell his Worship that cars could stop on either side of the road, and this being the case, there could be no question of obstruction.

Mr. Mattingley:—The defendant said he was right against the channel and says you wanted him to move right into the channel.

Witness:—That was not so. He was two feet away from the channel.

Witness further added that the chauffeur of another private car, No. A157, had together with other drivers advised the defendant to move closer to the gutter, but the defendant paid no heed. The defendant did not explain to him that the gutter being full of water would soil the car if the side wheels were put into it, and also that the car would not be able to start again properly. Witness further denied that he used impolite words or touched the defendant's person.

Sergt. Marks deposed that when he saw the Indian constable and the defendant, they were in a fighting attitude. The car was about 18 inches from the outside edge of the gutter.

Mr. Mattingley:—What width of the road do you think is there?—About 24 ft.

Inspector Garrod:—The proper measurement is 33 feet from kerb to kerb and 27 feet from channel to channel.

The driver of the motor car No. A157 said that if the defendant put the side wheels of the car into the channel he could hardly move out the car.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case until to-day week.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

The following Cadet Company order is issued:—
Sunday, 20th April.—Church Parade:—2 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry Kowloon; 2.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters. Uniform, caps and belts. Band to carry instruments.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph,"]

A FOOTBALL MATTER.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a comment in Saturday's "Telegraph" stating that the 83rd Coy. were "unsportsmanlike" in not adhering to their football fixtures and by resigning the League were deprived of a sporting finish.

I am sure, Sir, you cannot know the true facts. 83rd Coy. have always been sportsmen and if we deprived the League of a sporting finish it was with deep regret.

This Company has seven men who were playing for the first team and by the rules of the Association were not eligible to assist the Company in the Second Division.

On three occasions we played one or two of them, not to gain points, but to help us to fulfill our engagements. Each time our opponents made a formal protest against playing R.A. men, with the result that these men refused to play again.

The non-admittance of R.A. players in Company Football is a very sore point with the military, as you know, and perhaps sometime in the future, an arrangement will be made to settle this question.

A number of our players has also left for Home, so I had no alternative but to tender our resignation.

I shall be obliged if you can find space to publish this letter.

Yours etc.

W. H. NICHOLLS.

Hon. Sec.

Lyemun, April 14, 1919.

[The comment referred to was a contributed one, by "Quiz," who may now care to answer the writer.—Ed. H.K.T.]

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 12th April, 1919:—

	Receipts for week for 15 weeks	Aggregate Receipts for 15 weeks
This Year:...	\$13,291	\$211,851
Last Year:...	10,880	202,550
Increase:...	2,411	9,101
Decrease:...		

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SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA STRAITS,
COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	15 Apr., 4 p.m.	due Bombay about 1st May	
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.			

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For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	1 May.	19 May.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	29 May.	16 June.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	26 June.	14 July.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	24 July.	11 Aug.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	2 Aug.	26 Aug.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	18 Sept.	6 Oct.

"FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Gold \$491.00
EMPEROR OF ASIA	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Gold \$436.00
MONTEAGLE	

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings, and reservation of accommodation, also literature of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. BUTTERFIELD,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 712.

HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	23rd April.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	21st May.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	
S.S. "ECLIPSE"	14th April.

For New York via the Panama Canal.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Apply to:—
Company's Office in
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Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

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SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Yokohama M. T. 12,347	{MON. 21st Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	Kamakura M. T. 12,410	{SAT. 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Iyo Maru T. 12,330 Atsuta M. T. 15,930	{SAT. 19th Apr. at noon. {SAT. 3rd May, at noon.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Nikko M. T. 9,600	{WED. 23rd Apr.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Toyto Maru T.	{Middle of April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malac- ca and Colombo	Shimbu Maru T.	{FRI. 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Rangoon M. T.	{End of April.

1. Connecting Shanghai and Moji.
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.
2. Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fukushima Maru,"
"Sewa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Latori Maru," each of over 8,000 tons displacement.
3. Best sailings from Hongkong.

4. Suwa Maru
1. Connecting Manila, Rangoon.

MON. 5th May, at 11 a.m.
For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
KORAI MARU	21st Apr. from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	29th Apr. from Yokohama.
TERUYO MARU	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	2nd May from Yokohama.
PERIA MARU	13th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CHUZ.

BALBOA, CALLAO, ASICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Leave Hongkong.

SEIYO MARU 3rd May.

KITO MARU 13th July.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the P&O.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light

and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA"

June 19th, 1919. April 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP "BASSANO" 15th April.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

N.Y.K. STEAMER STRANDED.

The N.Y.K. Kawakami-maru (1,900 tons), which is on the regular run between Otaru and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), stranded in a blizzard on the coast of Shikoku-mura in the northern Hokkaido on the 25th ult. She had on board 140 passengers. It is reported that there is no danger to life.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

The P. and O. and the other passenger lines running from India decided to reduce their fares very materially as soon as their steamers were freed from Government control, with the object of assisting in the homeward exodus which is now taking place. The homeward steamers will not be free till about the middle of April, but the Controller of Shipping has consented to the reduction taking place in all steamers leaving India after Mar. 1. In the case of the P. and O. Co. the reduction on the homeward fares will be as much as 20 per cent., and the old return tickets for fare and a half will again be introduced.

SOUTH CHINA SHIPPING.

Pakhoi, March 26.—During the last four years or so this port has been very badly off as regards steamers to and from Hongkong; those that did call were much smaller than formerly, and the majority had no European passenger accommodation. Some times two or three weeks would pass without an opportunity of sending letters. The overland route, via the West River, takes from 8 to 10 days, and is sometimes uncertain. Latterly, however, improvement has taken place, and we are especially glad to have the B. & S. Kaifong on the run again. Most of the boats fly the Chinese flag, but two days ago a Japanese boat came in. She brought a general cargo, and is taking away iron ore. Another Japanese boat, with coolies from Singapore, is expected. The Customs authorities, by running up various flags, greatly assist the merchants, and the European community, by giving early information whenever a boat is sighted. The unfortunate coolie who has to take his turn watching on top of the Customs' building is often commiserated!—N.C. Daily News.

U. S. AND SIAM.

In a report on the trade of Siam, the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. Carl C. Hansen states direct sailings between the United States and Siam may not be practical, but shipments for Siam might be carried by American liners to Manila for transshipment to Bangkok in smaller vessels. It is likely that a line of steamers of about 1,500 tons each for the run between Manila and Bangkok could be operated on a paying basis. Starting from Manila, calls would be made at Hongkong and Saigon, while at Bangkok a full cargo might easily be secured for the direct return to Manila. More than 1,000,000 tons of rice, about 45,000 tons of teakwood, and an unknown quantity of other native products are shipped yearly from Bangkok, and the greater portion of this cargo goes to Hongkong and Singapore and other Oriental ports for transshipment to the United States, to Central and South America, and to Europe. A full share of this freight could readily be secured for shipment to Manila, and finally be carried by other American ships to its ultimate destination.

PEACE PROPOSALS.
Sir Owen Phillips, M.P., disagreed with a newspaper reporter who suggested to some shipping people that the enemy at the Peace settlement should be made to build ships for us for a term of years. He did not think the ships would be very reliable. A better plan, in his opinion, would be to increase our indemnity claim, and if the Germans cared to pay in the form of merchant ships, good and well. "There would have to be supervision on our part to see they built them properly," commented another shipowner. He added: "We want tonnage badly. We are getting cut out everywhere. Take Japan. I look upon Japan as a great source of danger to this country. In South America and in India the Japanese are invading British markets with goods which imitate ours and are produced at low wages. If we have a large mercantile marine we might be able to regain our trade by carrying at low rates of freight; but at present, owing to the labour unrest and demands for high wages, the outlook for this country is very poor."

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Ball
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	30th Apr. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	31st Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	22nd Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	24th Apr. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tain (twice weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April 15, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilipanas	Java	in port	25th Apr.	Java
Tilipong	Java	22nd Apr.	29th Apr.	Japan
Tilipini	Java	1st May		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 15th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN. 23rd Apr. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Wed., 15th Apr. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed., 16th Apr. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Thurs., 17th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwoisang	Thurs., 17th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Thurs., 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Sat., 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yatshing	Sun., 20th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choyshing	Thurs., 22nd Apr. at d'light.
KOBE	Chaksang	Thurs., 22nd Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 22nd Apr. at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Wed., 23rd Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for the service.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Trunio and Labud Daru.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce, on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York about
End of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.
BOMBAY AND COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

"MITSUKI MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOHRO MARU" Wednesday, 16th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEBUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 19th April.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" Tuesday, 22nd April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 20th April.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
"KENKON MARU" Wednesday, 16th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

Y. K. K.
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODECAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 149 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUWARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUWARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, SUEZ, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR
SEATTLE—APRIL 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2888 & 2998. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Leaving Carg.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th April.	13th April.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

HE Steamship

"CHINA"

Having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Tuesday, the 15th instant will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 18th instant at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into Company's Godown where they will be examined on Saturday, 19th inst. at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's and/or the Company's Godown.

All claims must be presented within six weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"LYCAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 12th April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI
AND MANILA

S.S. "ECLIPSE"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 15th 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 16th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 14th Apr. to 20th Apr.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong	Hongkong
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 14	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25
Tues. 15	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25
Wed. 16	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25
Thurs. 17	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25
Fri. 18	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25
Sat. 19	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25
Sun. 20	4.47	1.25	4.47	1.25

m morning, a afternoon.

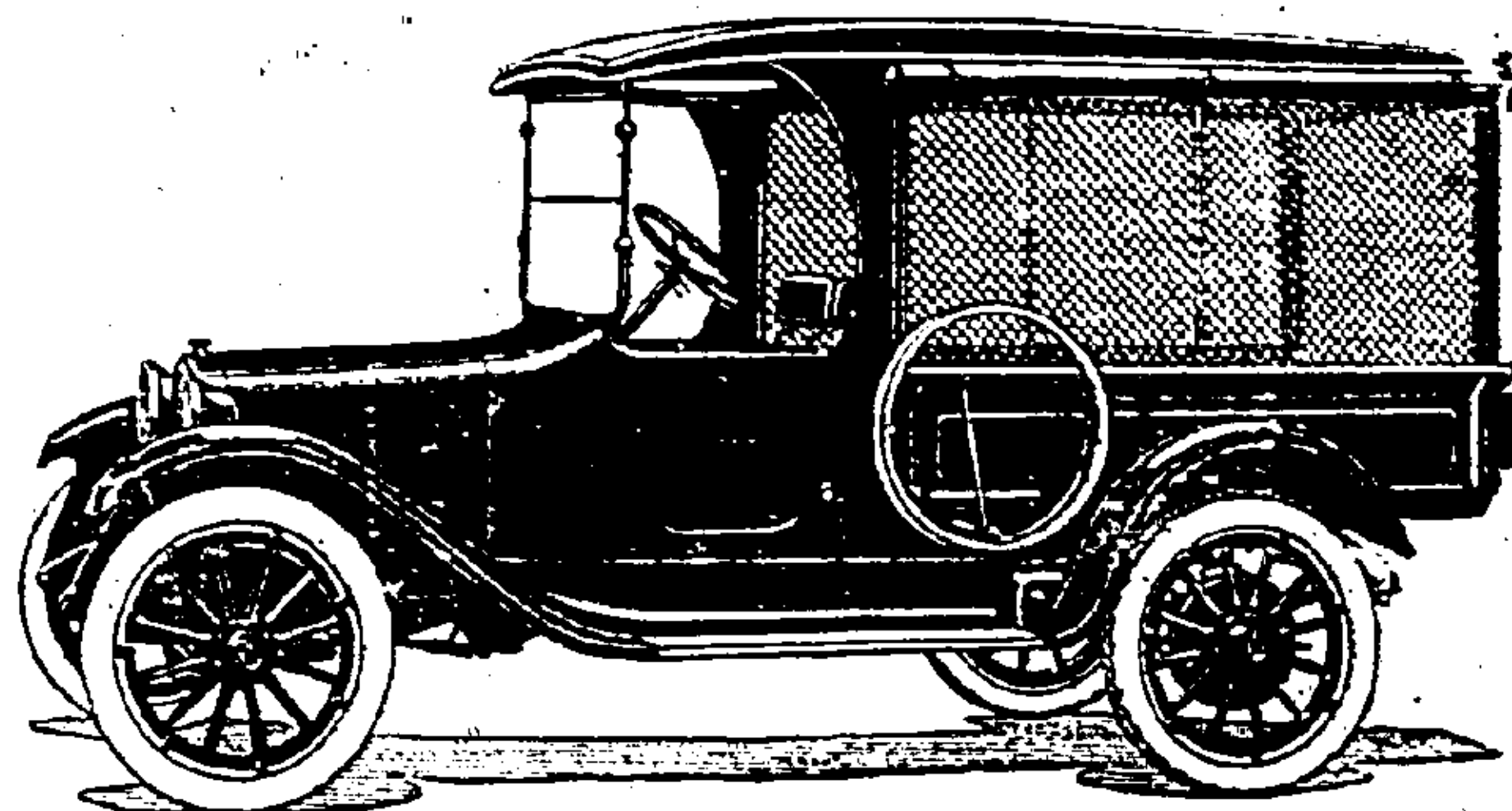
NOTICES.

DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

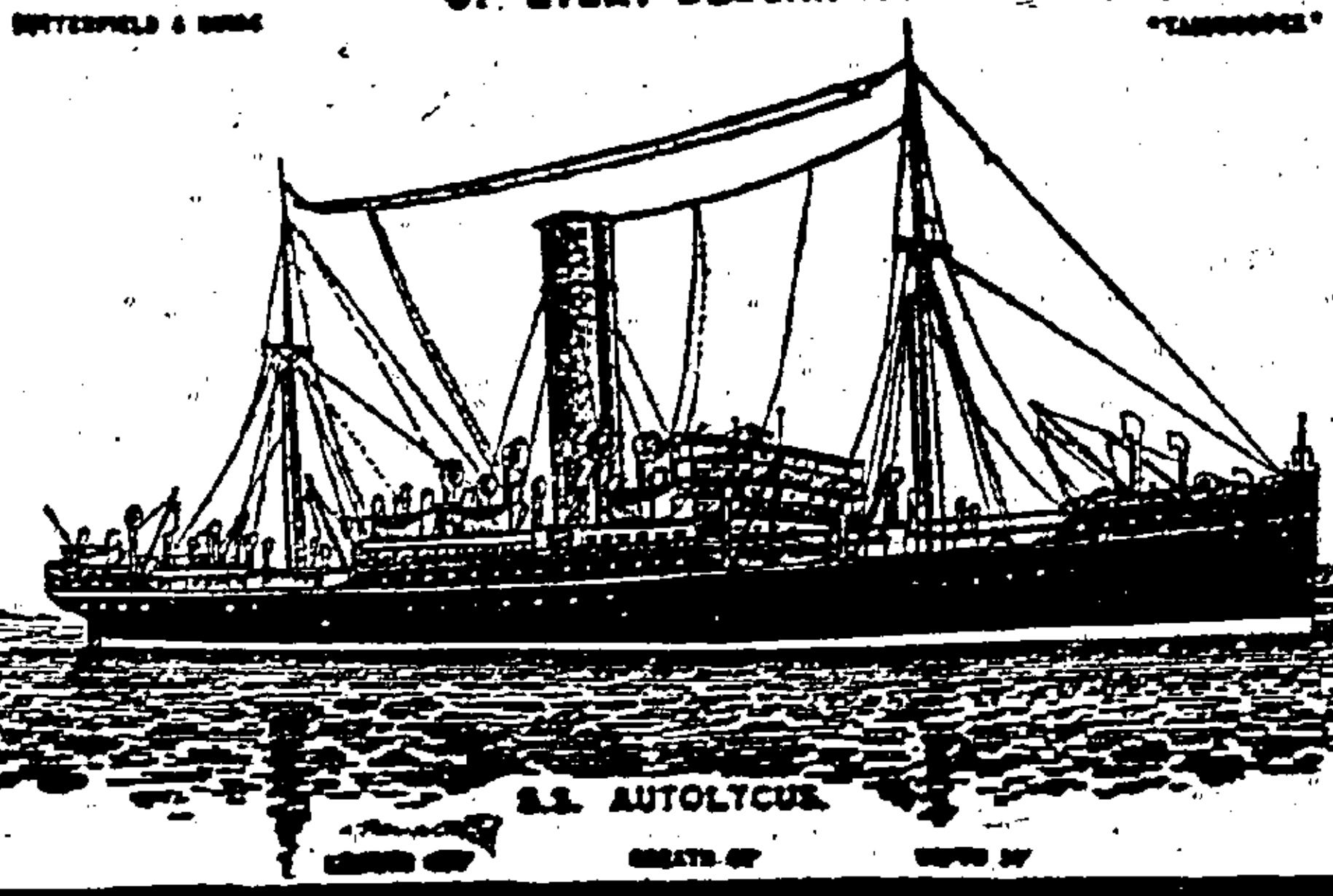
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE
Tel. 695.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Tantak, from Shanghai.
Wanshan, from Shanghai.
Cheongyunkai Kwanyee, from Shanghai.
Shanghai, from Shanghai.
Yingzang, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.
Shanghai, from Shanghai.
Shanghai, from Shanghai.
Shanghai, from Shanghai.
Shanghai, from Shanghai.

S. Hoshino, Inaba Maru, from Tokyo.
Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from Yokohama.
Changheeshi, Lohhopching, from Shanghai.
Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from Amoy (two).
Fooktongchan, Limmoontong, from Amoy.
Sayengdiptong, fourth story Pingtia Central Market, from Amoy.
Sweekee Co., Canton Road, from Amoy.
c/o Onwuntanpan Tsushoyoko, from Osaka.
Yeecheong, from Kobe.

T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Moder, from Rangoon.
O. S. Orrick, (2) from Oakland, California.
T. Nozaki, Kasuga Maru, from Takow.
Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.
Vagueur, Hongkong Hotel, from Berrelespyne.

J. F. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

NOTICES.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

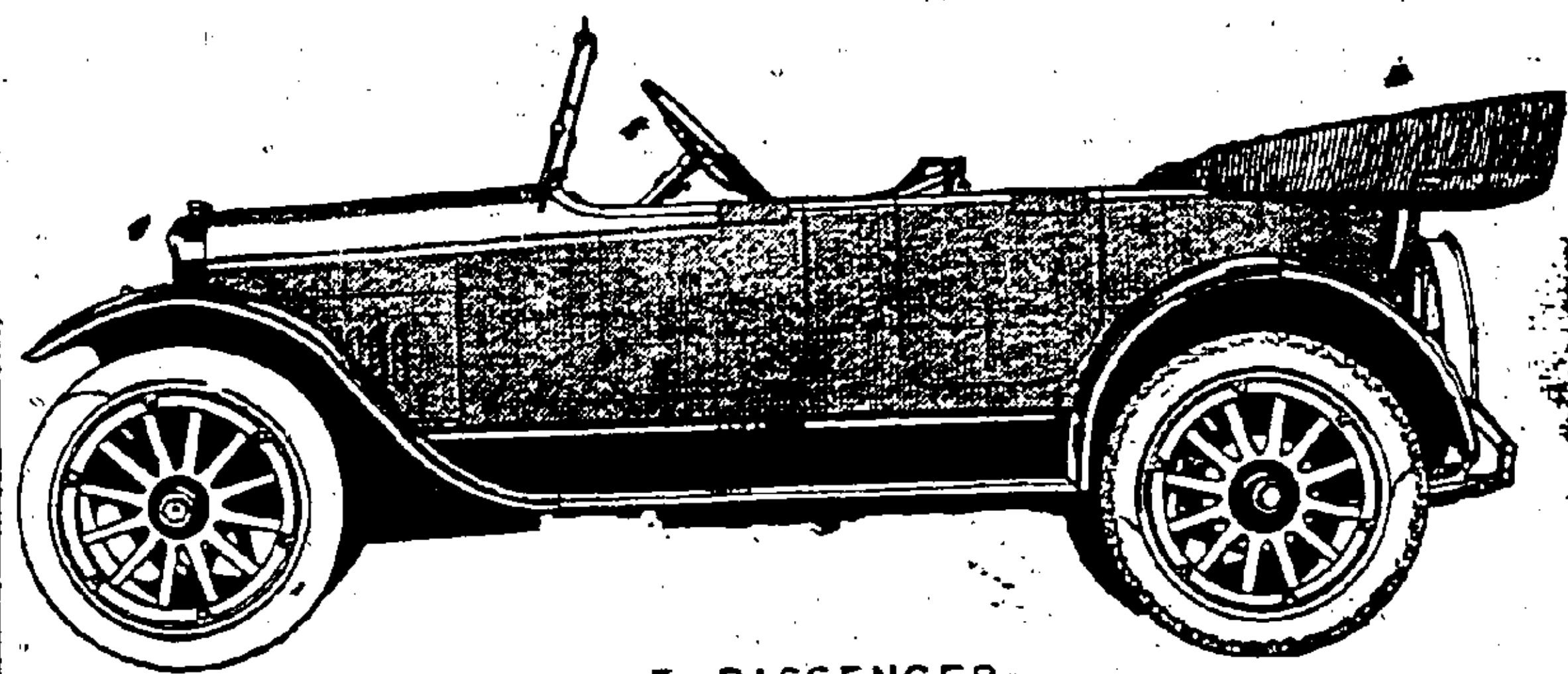
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Allen

THE CAR OF EXCELLENCE

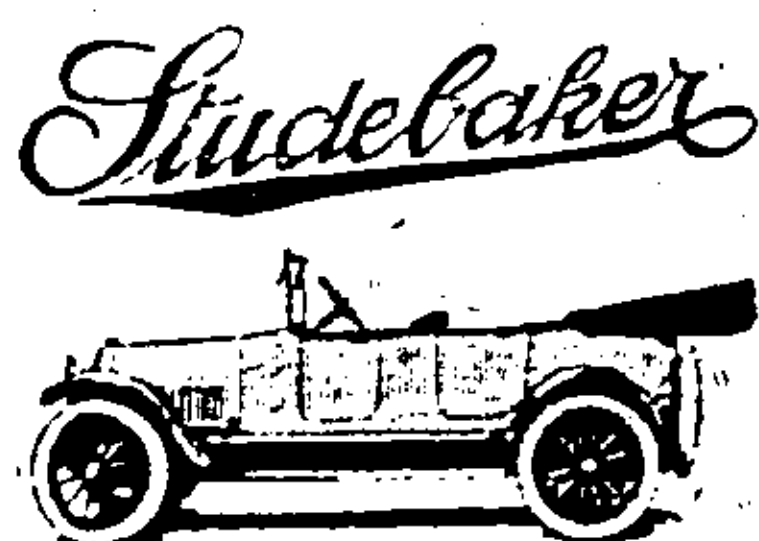
HIGH GRADE—LOW PRICE

STOCK NOW AVAILABLE IN HONGKONG



5 PASSENGER

MODEL 41 TOURING CAR.

Sole Agents:
THE
CONNAUGHT
MOTOR CAR
COMPANY,Tel. No. 1913.
28, Des Vœux Rd.
Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

SOMETHING NEW

WISEMAN'S TEA

OUR OWN PACKING & BLENDING FROM THE
CHOICEST CEYLON & CHINA TEAS.

TRY IT

1 lb TINS 80 CENTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN GERMANY.

Copenhagen, April 7.
A message from Magdeburg says that the soldiers' so-called Watch Committee has arrested the Imperial Minister of Justice, Herr Landsberg, and also a General and Staff Officer as hostages for the two ex-deputies whom the Government has arrested.

A message from Berlin says that the Wolff Bureau referring to the arrest of Landsberg says the guilty must pay dearly for it. Martial law has been proclaimed at Magdeburg and sufficient troops have been ordered thither.

Copenhagen, April 8.
A message from Berlin (April 8) says that the Police at Helmsdorf stopped a motor car wherein Herr Landsberg was being taken Brunswick by a strong insurgent escort. The Police disarmed the escort and rescued Landsberg.

A Berlin message says the "Tageblatt" adds that the Central Council at Munich will first exercise a dictatorship, whereafter it will appoint people's mandatories, establish a Red Guard and organise fresh elections for a Congress of Workers' and Peasants' councils.

The Lantag Government stands aside, powerless and helpless. Its reported removal to Bamberg is described as incorrect.

A message from Munich states that troops dispersed anti-Soviet demonstrations.

Berlin, April 7.
It is stated that extensive military measures have been taken in Berlin to repress the disturbances. A Hamburg telegram speaks of an impending catastrophe there. It is reported that the Spartacist leaders Doctors Laufenberg and Herz have recently been working to establish a Soviet Republic at Hamburg. The Hamburg "Mittagsblatt" urges the Government to send troops to Hamburg as speedily as possible.

A Stuttgart message (April 7) reports that it is officially stated that the city is completely quiet but martial law has not yet been repealed. The Spartacists prevented the resumption of work in big factories such as the Bosch and Daimler.

Copenhagen, April 8.
Martial Law has been proclaimed at Essen where there are now 250,000 strikers, also at Dusseldorf. Strikers at Essen occupied Krupp's works. The workmen in the various factories at Berlin have ceased work in order to participate in the Congress of Soviets. The German Bank Officials Association has decided on a general strike.

Berlin, April 8.
Herr Eilenberger, leader of the Bavarian peasants, opposes the Soviet Government and threatens to cut off the Munich food supplies. Spartacist disturbances occurred at Nuremberg and strong forces are now patrolling the town. The Soviet at Wuerzburg voted against the Soviet Republic, while at Munich three Socialist parties are opposing one another. Confusion reigns. A bourgeois strike is threatening. The German Government has refused to release Herr Ledebour, which the Congress of Soviets demands.

The situation in Bavaria is most complicated and obscure. Dissensions are reported among the Communists with only the Munich group favouring the Soviet Republic. Moreover the Southern Bavarian Majority Socialists are in conflict with those of Northern Bavaria while the Peasants' Councils of middle Franconia rejected the Soviet Republic and are supporting the Hoffman Ministry, which the latest report states has now gone to Bamberg. Serious riots and plundering occurred at Magdeburg after the Independent and Majority Socialists proclaimed a general strike. A large portion of the garrison joined the insurgents. Government troops are marching to Magdeburg. The insurgents made a determined attack with rifles and grenades upon the Police Station, but were repulsed.

Berlin, April 10.
The Armistice Commission has urgently requested the Allies to permit the removal to Russia of Russian prisoners of war at present in Germany on the ground of increasing disturbances among them and the fear that they will break out of camps thereby spreading Bolshevik danger in Germany.

At Bremerhaven a Socialist demonstration demanded vigorous measures to relieve the food scarcity in the lower Weser region, including an alliance with the Soviet of Russia. Otherwise they threatened to strike on April 19. There was some fighting at Magdeburg before Government troops obtained control. Numerous arrests were made. The strike at Nuremberg has ended. The Communists at Vogtland and Saxony have demanded the proclamation of the Soviet Republic. Ironworkers and miners at Zwickau struck demanding the removal of the Government. A telegram from Leipzig says that diplomatic relations have been established with the Bavarian Soviet Republic and Russia.

Copenhagen, April 11.
It is reported that the Munich Communists dispersed the Council of People's Mandatories, seized the Trades Union leaders and Police Commissioners as hostages, disarmed the Police and formed a Government.

Paris, April 10.
News has reached Paris that the German Government at Weimar has sent a delegation to Vienna to discuss the union of German-Austria with Germany.

THE CASE OF GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

London, April 8.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Haldane, alleging that great harm was being done to British interests in India and the Far East by the seditious efforts of German missionaries and asking if they were specially exempted from deportation Mr. Harmsworth referred to Mr. Montagu's answer on July 1 as far as India was concerned, since when the situation was unchanged. In any case the Government was aware of certain German missionaries' political activities in the Far East but it was open to doubt whether British interests were greatly harmed thereby. The question of exemption of German missionaries in China from repatriation was being considered. His Majesty's Minister in Peking had been instructed to press for the repatriation of those whose attitude rendered them obnoxious in wartime.

TRUST IN BRITISH TROOPS.

London, April 8.
In the House of Lords on the second reading of the Army and Navy Bill Lord Curzon drew attention to how much British troops were in demand throughout Europe and said that Vienna, finding itself in difficulties and apprehensive lest it should share the fate of Budapest, turned to Britain and said: "If you will send ten thousand British troops we will guarantee the situation." Lord Curzon added that this was because they trusted British troops.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOME PEACE QUESTIONS.

Brussels, April 7.
It is reported from Paris that the Conference is unanimous in assigning to Belgium the Ruanda and Urunda territories in East-Africa.

Paris, April 10.
The progress made by the Council of Four under pressure of public opinion continues and virtual agreement has been reached on the question of responsibility. Probably no action will be taken to bring to judgment the authors of the war, but the crimes committed during the war will be made the subject of judicial proceedings before an International Tribunal. It is most probable that the Dutch Government will be asked for the extradition of the Kaiser.

Paris, April 11.
Mr. Philip Kerr, one of Mr. Lloyd George's secretaries, has informed the "Petit Journal" that the differences of opinion which had lately developed were very much exaggerated and had been smoothed over. General agreement exists on all questions concerning peace with Germany except regards as the Rhenish, Polish and Czechoslovak frontiers and the question of reparations and indemnities. The draft treaty will be complete within three weeks after which the German delegates will be summoned to Versailles.

A French paper states that France sees herself confronted with an annual of budget twenty two milliards francs; therefore the two following principles must be proclaimed: Germany must undertake to pay reparation integrally and the Allies will guarantee one another the recovery of their debts.

Contrary to statements which appeared in the press the concession of the Sarre coalmines to France is to be perpetual. The political status of the district will be revised after some ten years by plebiscite, asking the inhabitants to choose their nationality.

French Senators, at present in the Senate have signed a demand that on International Conference shall prepare a treaty worthy of the victory of the Allied armies, capable of assuring peace and justice to the world. It expected that the exaction from the enemy in full restitution and reparation for damage done to persons and property and the full cost of the war must be placed in the enemy's charge. An exemplary penal sentence must be imposed on the responsible authors of the war, and territorial legal guarantees must prevent the renewal of wars.

NEW GERMANY'S POLICY.

Berlin, April 11.
A telegram from Weimar says that in the Assembly Herr Scheidemann said that loyalty to treaties would be a distinguishing mark of new Germany but vital German interests would be unwaveringly protected. While a spirit of unreserved conciliation would be observed to all peoples they wanted an equal approach by all peoples, not fresh a division of world alliances and groups. Germany would not allow Russia to dictate to her in her home affairs but if Russia stopped forcible Bolshevik propaganda Germany would gladly extend a hand to the Russian people. As regards France Germany's desire for conciliation was the clearest. If Germany pressed for a plebiscite in Alsace Lorraine it was in order to remove the veritable idea for all time. Herr Scheidemann emphasised the dangers of unrest in Germany and pointed out that strikes resulted in the idling of hundreds of thousands whose labour could alone provide payment for food supplies and the revolution in Munich endangered peace. The Government desired to open the road to economic democracy and would so inaugurate socialisation that it would form a source of prosperity not the bacillus of decomposition, but they must forcibly repel all attempts take them by surprise.

THE NORTH RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, April 7.
In connection with the situation of the Allied forces in North Russia it is emphasised that responsibility for the North Russian expedition is an Allied one, undertaken with all due deliberation by the Supreme War Council. Britain was entrusted with the co-ordination of Allied measures and the supreme command chiefly because the operation was amphibious and the whole transport arrangements fell on her. Her responsibility was heavy, entailing tremendous effort when the resources of Britain were strained to the utmost in the major war theatres. Fully realising its importance Britain from the outset threw herself energetically into the task. The efficiency of the provision made was evidenced by the fact that despite a temperature falling forty degrees below zero, no case of frostbite involving amputation occurred. Besides equipping British and a large part of the Allied forces Britain supplied the complete equipment and supplies for 25,000 local troops. She also sent to Archangel and Murmansk food for 700,000 civilians from British stocks, mainly in British ships.

DISPERSAL OF BRITISH FLEET.

London, April 7.
Admiral Beatty to-day hauls down his flag as Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet on its dispersal. The papers all publish articles on the historic occasion, dwelling on the fact that its purpose has been achieved with the complete destruction of the enemy's naval power. They pay a tribute to the work of Admiral Jellicoe as organiser and leader and to Admiral Beatty as a first-class fighter, who crowned Admiral Jellicoe's work. There is some speculation as to whether Admiral Beatty, who will now be unemployed will be offered the post of First Lord, the importance of which position, it is pointed out, was never greater in view of the possible effect of the League of Nations upon naval policy. It is also urged that the properly organised Naval General Staff must never again be allowed to lapse.

PROLONGING THE ALLIANCE.

Paris, April 10.
The "Temps" commenting on the general situation states that in view of the uncertainty caused by the situation in Eastern Europe and the internal crisis of Germany certain of the Allied Governments are inclined to recommend that the Entente Powers including the United States should associate themselves for such time as is necessary to guarantee their common interests and the general interest of civilisation.

COL. RUTHERFORD DECLARED INSANE.

London, April 9.
At the Old Bailey Lt.-Col. Rutherford was found guilty of the murder of Major Seton but adjudged to be insane. The Judge ordered his detention during the King's pleasure.

NOTICE.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

STAINERS

"THE CRUCIFIXION"

WILL BE SUNG

ON

GOOD FRIDAY

AT

9.15 P.M.

CHORUS OF 80 VOICES.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The American & Man-hua Line S.S. "JITAROEM" left New York for Hong Kong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The T. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the S.S. "TENYO MARU" left San Francisco March 24th, and is due to arrive at this port on April 22nd.

The R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" left Yokohama for Hong Kong on the 5th April, and is due at this port on or about the 16th April.

The P. & O. S.S. "REJAZ" left Singapore for this port on the 2nd instant, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 17th instant.

The T. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the S.S. "TENYO MARU" arrived at Yokohama on the morning of the 10th instant according to schedule and is due at this port 22nd inst.

The C. P. O. S.S. "METHVEN" sailed from Nagasaki 4.6 p.m. 14th April, 1919, and is due at Shanghai at noon, 16th April, 1919.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Friday, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society is existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 20,000 shares of £200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.

"107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been contributed pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

BONUS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.

"108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such meeting as the meeting may think fit so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 107, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to tender into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid."

108b (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of 400 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 80,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for calls under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorized to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That 15,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued, additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer is not to be accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 31st May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.
4. That the 15,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Dated the 11th day of April, 1919.

SENNET FRERES

This business has been taken over by

A. WEILL

and in order to make room for new stock a

SALE

will be held starting from
THURSDAY, 10th April, for

10 DAYS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

in

E. P. Ware, Silver Ware, Ladies' & Gents' Silver Dressing Cases, Cut Glass Ware, Clocks, All kinds of Fancy Ware, Bronzes, Porcelain Ware, Silver Cups for Prizes, etc.

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on

THURSDAY, April 17th.

DINNER DANCE

on

Easter Monday, April 21st.

D. M. GOODALL,

'Phone 407. Manager.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.		WEEK-DAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.	
8.00	" 8.15	" 15 min.	
8.15	" 8.30	" 15 min.	
8.30	" 8.45	" 15 min.	
8.45	" 9.00	" 15 min.	
9.00	" 9.15	" 15 min.	
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10.45	" 11.00	" 15 min.	
11.00	" 11.15	" 15 min.	
11.15	" 11.30	" 15 min.	
11.30	" 11.45	" 15 min.	
11.45	" 12.00	" 15 min.	

NIGHT CABS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to 11.50 p.m. every 30 mins. to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CABS.
12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 " 8.15 " 15 min.

8.15 " 8.30 " 15 min.

8.30 " 8.45 " 15 min.

8.45 " 9.00 " 15 min.

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10.45 " 11.00 " 15 min.

11.00 " 11.15 " 15 min.

11.15 " 11.30 " 15 min.

11.30 " 11.45 " 15 min.

11.45 " 12.00 " 15 min.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOME GERMAN HOPES.

Berlin, April 11.
Count Brockdorff Rantzau declared that the Government was unable to sign a peace essentially deviating from the basis of peace whereinto Germany had agreed at the beginning of November. (Loud applause.) Germany required the release of the industrially and agriculturally important west which was cut off from the rest of Germany. She also needed the speedy raising of the blockade and importation of foodstuffs on conditions making their purchase possible. Germany also expected raw materials from her western enemies and needed credit to purchase these.

THE CAPACITY TO PAY.

London, April 7.
In the House of Commons Major General Claude Lowther affirmed that a Commission comprising Mr. Hughes, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Walter Long was appointed by the late Government to inquire into the enemies capacity to pay indemnities and reported that the enemy could if given time pay £22,000,000,000. Mr. Bonar Law stated that he could not add anything to the reply given on March 17.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

Cairo, April 6.
The Sultan in a proclamation glowing with patriotic fervour recalls the merits and good government of their great grandfather Mahomedali, who ascended the throne when the populations were the prey of Governors' extortions. He exhorts Egyptians not to continue the manifestations which have led to regrettable consequences and to devote themselves to their customary occupations.

A communique of April 3 reports several regrettable incidents at Cairo and Alexandria last evening, probably due to misunderstandings during scenes of popular excitement. The situation in the provinces is unchanged.

GOOD NEWS FROM OMSK.

London, April 8.
An official telegram from Omsk says that Admiral Kolchak's troops in the direction of Viatchka repelled enemy attacks and occupied the station of Lannil, forty miles from Sarapul. Successful operations at Sperlitamak, eighty miles south of Ufa, resulted in the capture of field-guns, machine-guns and prisoners.

FRANCE AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Paris, April 10.
The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution favouring proportional representation by 235 votes to 201. The attitude of the Senate remains doubtful but its opposition six years ago to a similar law is believed to have lessened.

GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

Paris, April 10.
News has reached Paris that the German Government at Weimar has sent a delegation to Vienna to discuss the union of German-Austria with Germany.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, April 3.
Admiral G. H. Borrett has been appointed Rear Admiral commanding the Fifth Light Cruiser Squadron in China and Commodore A. A. Ellison has been appointed Senior Naval officer on the Yangtze.

DE VEULE SENTENCED.

London, April 9.
At the Old Bailey, De Veuile, mentioned in connection with the Billie Carleton case pleaded guilty to conspiring to procure large quantities of cocaine last year and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

FALLEN MEN OF LETTERS.

Paris, April 11.
The series in commemoration of French men of letters fallen during the war closed by a ceremony at the Pantheon. The list of 450 writers was read and military honours were rendered.

A HOME BYE-ELECTION.

London, April 11.
The Central Hull bye-election resulted as follows:—
Commander Kenworthy, Liberal, 8018
Lord Eustace Percy, Coalition Unionist, 7699

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, April 10.
A message from Budapest says that all the Soviet candidates were successful in the Budapest elections, the majority of whom are factory hands. Fighting between the Reds and the Czechs occurred at Ungvar in Hungary. Thirty Reds and 180 Czechs were killed.

Copenhagen, April 7.
A message from Budapest says that Herr Belakin in a statement anticipated satisfactory results from the discussions with General Smuts. He proposed to General Smuts that representatives of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia meet at Prague or Vienna to elucidate the question of political frontiers and economic relations.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

The Howitt Phillips Co.

PRESENT

Each Evening at 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th April	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD.
FRIDAY, 25th April	BORACE ANNISET VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
SATURDAY, 26th April	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB. DORIS PHILLIPS
MONDAY, 28th April	STANLEY HUGHOTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "The YOUNGER GENERATION."
TUESDAY, 29th April	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
WEDNESDAY, 30th April	THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
THURSDAY, 1st May	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
FRIDAY, 2nd May	BRIEUX'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY.)
SATURDAY, 3rd May	NOW RUNNING IN LONDON THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."

PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S
on Wednesday, 16th April.

VICTORIA THEATRE

April 15th & 16th.

BRYANT WASHBURN

in

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

A PATHE PLAY

Lots of Action, Lots of Pep.

A delightful play that simply adds more proof to the old adage: "You can't keep a good man down."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Lausanne, April 7.
The International Olympic Games Committee has decided that the Seventh Olympiad be held at Antwerp in 1920.

FATE OF THE VINDICTIVE.

London, April 9.
The Vindictive, in the course of salvage operations at Zeebrugge, has broken in half and must be blown up.

A GALLANT INDIAN.

London, April 7.
The following appears in the Gazette: mentioned for gallant and distinguished service at Aden Subadar Sohan Singh, Malay States Guides Artillery.

RUSSIAN STEAMER MINED.

Madrid, April 10.
A hundred casualties occurred on the steamer deporting 400 Russian Bolsheviks to Odessa which struck a mine in the Dardanelles.

PRINCE AS AVIATOR.

London, April 8.
The Prince of Wales had an hour's aeroplane flight over Central London.

TEA SAMPLES.

London, April 3.
The Post Office notifies that sample packets of tea received in the United Kingdom from abroad by sample post must be plainly marked as containing tea and not exceed eight ounces gross weight. The penalty is forfeiture.

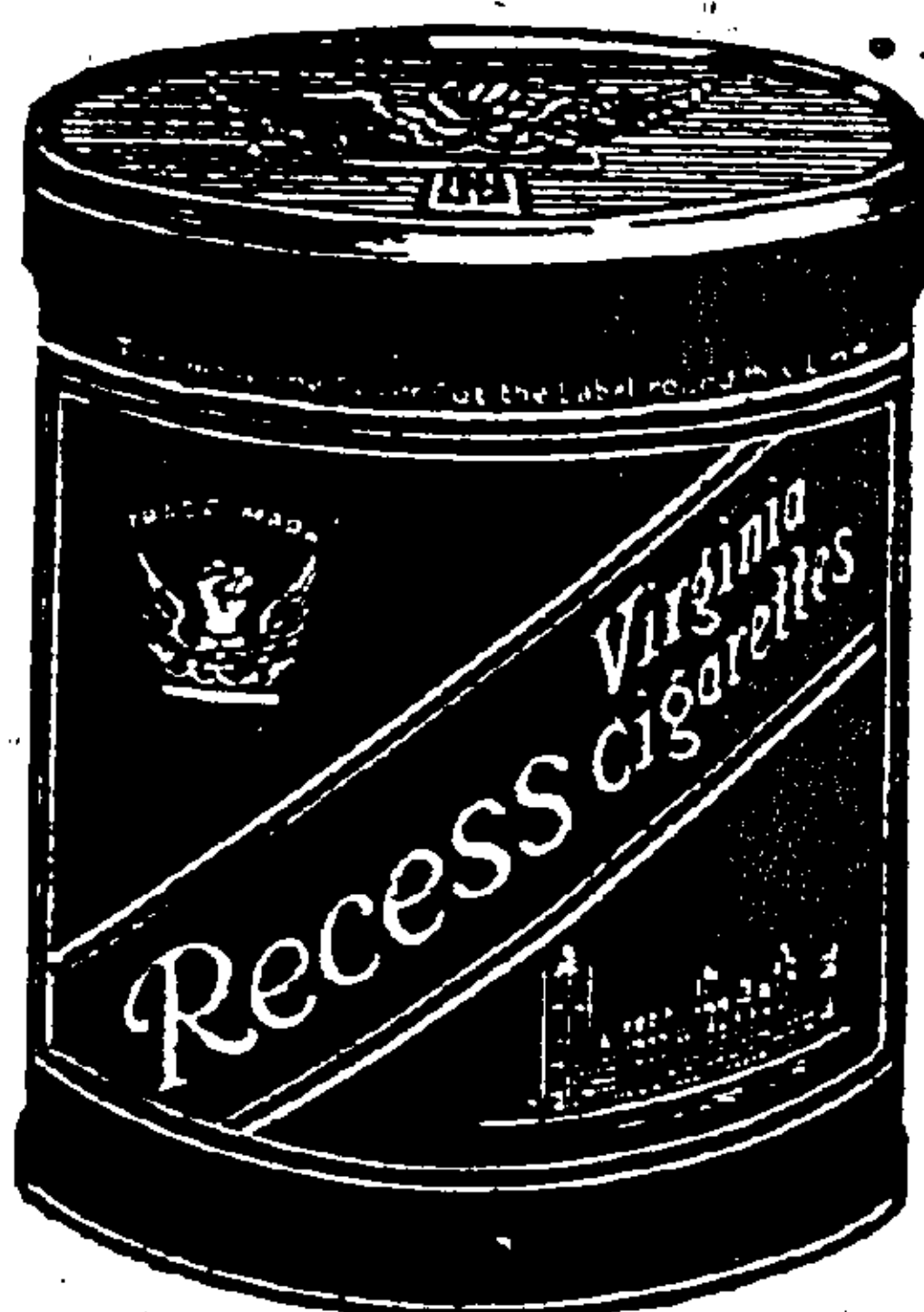
THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 8.
The silver market is quiet.

NOTICES.

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tin of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is printed by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Bad Leg,
Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular
Swelling, Boils, Pimples, Sores
of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison,
Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so,
don't waste your time and money on
local and many remedies which
cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want is a medicine that
will permeate every part of a system
that will reach the blood and the
poisonous matter which is the cause
of all your troubles. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is such a medicine. It is
Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harm-
less to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists
and stores.

composed of ingredients which quickly
absorb, remove, and expel from the
blood all impurities from whatever cause
arising, and by rendering it clean and
pure, can be relied on to effect a complete
and lasting cure.

**THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood
Mixture** is attested by a most remarkable
collection of analyzed testimonials from
sufferers of all classes—patients
who have been cured after being given up
as incurable—patients who have been
cured after trying many other treatments
without success. See pamphlet sent on request.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 16.

Kwongsean, 1429, B., Capt. Wo de grete,
Calcutta, J. M.—Mooring—B. 3.
Glenfalloch, 14, A. B., Capt. Mac Farla,
Singapore, S. S. Hong—Mooring—
B. 1.
Chip Shing, 1119, B., Capt. Nicol, Can-
ton, J. M.—Mooring—C. 37.
Fooksang, 1557, B., Capt. Grant, Calcutta,
J. M.—Mooring—B. 31.
Manapouri, 1388, B., Capt. Jones,
Whampoa, Moller—Mooring—
B. 7.
Wa Shun, 145, B., Capt. Sumner, H.
K. C. W., Wang Hing—
Mooring—Wharf.
Kenkon Maru, 2413, Jap., Capt. Kanako,
Bombay, O. S. K.—Mooring—
B. 12.
Julian M., 3900, Jap., Capt. Yatsunagi,
Kawatsu, Y. K. E.—Mooring—
B. 32.
Rio Jim Maru, 2995, Jap., Capt. Nakao,
Samarang, Dodwell—Mooring—
A. 3.
Taisima, 408, Ch., Capt. Lemon, Hoihow,
Yan Pak, Mooring—C. 45.
Wing Hing, 364, Ch., Capt. G. Iyer, K. C.
Wan, Fat Hing—Mooring—
Wharf.
Shun Chong, 235, Ch., Capt. Jones Ives,
K. C. W., Wo Hing—Mooring—
Ing. Wharf.
Chengra, 558, Ch., Capt. Weatherhead,
Haiphong, Hing Lee—Mooring—
B. 11.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Fudo Maru for Takao
Daitoku Maru No. 5 for Hongay
Takung for Fapohng
Wing Hing for K. O. Wan
Haiphong for Fochow
Hwah Wa for Kobe
Sikal Maru No. 3 for Keelung
Shun Chong for K. O. W.
Himlaya Maru for Rio de Janeiro

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per BEJAZ, 17th Ap E.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Amoy and Straits—Per MANAPOURI,
16th April, 8 a.m.
Formosa via Takao—Per ZINJUMARU,
16th April, 8 a.m.
Haiphong—Per CHONGVA, 16th April,
8 a.m.
Formosa via Takao—Per FUDO MARU,
16th April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per HSINTAH,
16th April, 10 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per MONMOUTH,
16th April, 10 a.m.
Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 16th April,
10 a.m.
Saigon—Per TELEMACHUS, 16th April,
10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S.
Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,
Bombay, Aden, Egypt and
Europe via Suez—Per DU-
NERA, 16th April, Reg. 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Australia and New Zealand via Sydney—
Per KOHRO M., 16th April,
Reg. 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per HOPPSANG,
16th April, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per KWANG-
SANG, 16th April, 5 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok—Per HANYO MARU
No. 1, 16th April, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th April.

Shanghai and N. China—Per SUNNING,
17th Ap 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 17th
April, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18th April.

Philippine Island, Sandakan, Australia,
New Zealand via Thursday
Island—Per CHANGSHA, 18th
April, Reg. 11.15 a.m. Letters
Noon.

SATURDAY, 19th April.

Shanghai and N. China—Per KWANGSE,
19th April, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S.
Africa, India via Dhanushkodi,
Egypt and Europe via Suez
Per IYO MARU, 19th April,
Per. 3.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Japan via Kaituma, United States,
Central & South America and
Europe via Canada—Per
CHICAGO M., 19th April, Reg.
11.45 a.m. Letters Noon.

SUNDAY, 20th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Keelung—Per KAIJO
M., 20th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 20th April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st April.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG-
OHOW, 21st April, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per CHOYSANG,
21st April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd April.

Shanghai and N. China—Per SINKIANG,
22nd April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central & South
America and Europe via
San Francisco—Per CHINA,
22nd April, Reg. 10.45 a.m.
Letters 11.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India, via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
Europe via Suez—Per
LAOMEDON, 22nd April, Reg.
1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Tuesday, 22nd April, at noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 15, 12h. Min.—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
increased considerably from Weihaiwei
to Poochow and slightly to moderately
elsewhere. A weak anticyclone has
developed over N. China, and the Tsing-
ling depression is filling up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.50 inch.
Total since January 1st, 312 inches
against an average of 9.11 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gey Serk	N. & N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some rain.
Farther China	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register,
Apr. 15, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Yokohama	6	30.09	50	97	max	10
Yokohama	12	30.09	51	77	n	40
Yokohama	6	29.94	65	53	max	4r
Yokohama	6	29.93	61	100		0r

Yokohama	6	29.91	65	96	e	6r
Yokohama	12	29.85	72			00
Yokohama	6	29.85	72			20
Yokohama	6	29.84	73			00
Yokohama	6	29.85	77			50
Yokohama	6	29.73	74	86	w	10r
Yokohama	6	29.75				40r
Yokohama	6	29.71	51	100	sw	10
Yokohama	6	29.75	75	89	ene	60
Yokohama	6	29.73	81			20
Yokohama	6	29.81	79			20
Yokohama	6	29.81	73	92	sw	20
Yokohama	6	29.81	77	92		10
Yokohama	6	29.81	77	81	e	20
Yokohama	6	29.87	81	81	e	20
Yokohama	6	29.87	77	98		00
Yokohama	6	29.82	81	87		10
Yokohama	6	29.85	73	94		00
Yokohama	6	29.75	130	87	sw	40

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, April 15, 1919.

1. Barometer, reduced to 35 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c
drizzling rain, d drizzling rain, f fog,
g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast,
p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6. State of Sky, according to Beaufort
Scale.

7. State of Sky, according to Beaufort
Scale.

8. State of Sky, according to Beaufort
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50. State of Sky, according to Beaufort
Scale.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOKAI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTASE, KISHIMAKI,
YOSHIMATSU, HIGO, KAMATAYA, SANO,
KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMATAYA, HIRAI
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOU, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAI."

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

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